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believes, and suggests methods for the detection of such crime. But he admits the problem to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and that when once this method becomes general, the courts will have to act promptly. One of his remedies is to suggest to each patient that none but he (Dr. Forel) can hypnotize them. The main source of danger comes from the amnesia following a hypnotic suggestion; the patient believes that his motives are his own, and thus experimentally proves the dictum of Spinoza, that "the illusion of free will is nothing else than the ignorance of the motives of our acts."

Ueber Hypnotismus. Dr. HERING. Sammlung naturwissenschaftlicher Vorträge, Dr. Ernst Huth, II, 2. Berlin, 1888, pp. 16.

A somewhat rambling general address, describing in an unsystematic and uncritical tone the chief facts of hypnotism. The author represents no particular point of view, and has evidently not gone very deep into the topic. He was urged to give the address by the interest aroused in the phenomena by a traveling mesmerist.

Hypnotismus und Wunder. Ein Vortrag mit Weiterungen. MAX STEIGENBERGER, Domprediger. Augsburg, 1888, pp. 23.

Even the church has entered the arena of hypnotism. A passing analogy between the trance states to be found in hypnotics and the religious ecstasies of saints is sufficient to arouse in the author a fear lest the accredited church miracles will lose their hold upon the people. He therefore feels himself called upon to denounce hypnotism as partially the work of demonic agents, and to show the radical difference between miracles and hypnotic wonders. He argues that as long as hypnotism cannot explain *all* the wonders of church history, it is idle to consider it at all. One could hardly expect a sympathy of attitude or logic between the church and science on this point, but it is curious to see what shape this mutual misunderstanding takes.

L'Hypnotisme expliqué dans sa nature et dans ses actes. Mes entretiens avec S. M. L'Empereur Don Pedro sur le Darwinisme. Dr. CONSTANTIN JAMES. Paris, 1888, pp. 66 and 23.

It is with the first of these papers that we have to do. It contains a very curious collection of remarks upon hypnotism; a word or two on the nervous system; a clipping from the newspaper describing one of Dr. Luys's hypnotic seances, and so on. The author does not believe in hypnotism, and believes it creates diseases rather than cures them. It is dangerous to public health, it is immoral, and it is not a science at all. There is a good deal of deception about it, and the operators are the dupes. Hysterical subjects are not to be credited, and the whole movement is a "craze" that will have its day and be gone. Dr. James is a peculiar as well as a vague writer, and it is difficult to understand his point of view. Whatever is justifiable in his position seems to be grounded upon an opposition to the sensational and miraculous treatment of hypnotism now so prevalent in Paris.